

GOD DEFEND NEW ZEALAND



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NEW ZEALAND TODAY

its people, government and country

NEW ZEALAND is 6,500 miles from North America and about 1,200 miles from its nearest neighbour, Australia. Its position in the Southern Hemisphere corresponds to that of Spain or California in the Northern Hemisphere. The main islands are elongated and lie north-east and south-west, traversing $13\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of latitude and are almost as far east as the International Date Line.

New Zealand's area is 103,416 square miles, one-sixth larger than Britain, or seven-tenths the area of Japan. It has 4,300 miles of coastline, with many excellent natural anchorages but few natural deepwater ports. Two-thirds of the land is under occupation and the remainder is mostly mountains, lakes and forests. The South Island, the more mountainous of the two main islands, has 27 peaks of 10,000 ft. or more, the highest being Mt Cook.

THE PEOPLE:

The European population is almost entirely of British descent. The population is 2,808,590 expected to reach 3,084,000 in 1973. Seven-tenths of the people live in the North Island. A sixth of the working population is engaged in primary industries, a quarter in manufacturing industries, and the remainder are in professions, commerce and service industries. New Zealand is without social extremes and its wealth is widely diffused.

About 225,000 New Zealanders are Maoris, descendants of the Polynesians whose canoes were traversing the Pacific Ocean at a time when European seamen hesitated to venture far from sight of land. Maoris are equal citizens, sharing with Europeans the responsibilities, rights, duties and privileges of citizenship.

GOVERNMENT:

The system of government follows closely the British pattern. The formal link with the British Commonwealth is the Sovereign, represented by a Governor-General. The legislature is the House of Representatives of 84 members elected triennially by universal adult franchise.

As a member of the United Nations, New Zealand accepts her share of responsibility while maintaining full and active membership of the Commonwealth.

AGRICULTURE:

The volume of agricultural exports is astonishing. New Zealand is one of the largest exporters of dairy produce and meat and the second largest exporter of wool. There are 25 animals for every person, a ratio probably unequalled elsewhere.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION:

Manufacturing has developed rapidly in the past 20 years and today employs a quarter of the labour force.

The development of hydro-electricity has been an important factor in the rapid growth of industry. With 98 per cent of her homes supplied with electricity, New Zealand is the world's most "electrified" country.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS:

New Zealand draws thousands of tourists annually because of its beautiful and diverse scenic and sporting attractions within a compact area. A remarkable variety of mountain, lake, glacier and thermal scenery is packed into a country a little larger than Great Britain.

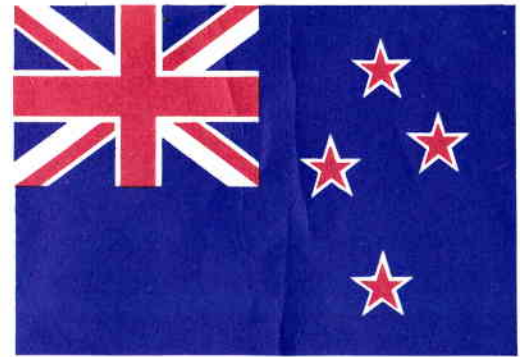
MAIN TOWNS:

Though to the rest of the world New Zealand is best known as a farming country, 36 per cent of the population lives in the four main cities — Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington and Dunedin, and over 60 per cent lives in an urban setting.

THOMAS BRACKEN 1843-98



was born at Clones, near Dublin, on 21st December, 1843. His mother died soon afterwards and his father died when he was 10 years old. About 2 years later he was sent to Victoria, Australia, where an uncle was farming near Geelong. In 1867 he published a small volume of verse "The Haunted Vale," "A Legend of the Murray," and other poems. In 1869 Bracken came to New Zealand where he was a journalist for many years. His second volume, "Behind the Tomb and other Poems," was published at Melbourne in 1871 and in 1877 "Flowers of the Free Lands" appeared. In 1881 Bracken was elected to the House of Representatives for Dunedin Central, but at the election of 1884 lost his seat by three votes. He was elected again in 1886 but was not a candidate at any subsequent election. In the meantime he had published "Lays of the Land of the Maori and Moa" (1884) which contains some of his best work. A collection of his poems, "Musings in Maoriland," appeared in 1890 and sold well. In 1893 a selected edition, "Lays and Lyrics"; "God's Own Country" and other Poems were published. Subsequently, Bracken was given a position in the Parliamentary Draftsman's Office at Wellington. His health however, was declining and he returned to Dunedin within a year. He died there on 16th February, 1898. He was a man of generous temperament and a good journalist. He is remembered as the author of the phrase "God's Own Country," as applied to New Zealand, and for a set of verses "Not Understood," as well as the words of "God Defend New Zealand."



THE NEW ZEALAND ENSIGN

(From Shipping and Seamen Act 1952)

5. 1) The New Zealand Ensign shall be the Blue ensign of the Royal Naval Reserve, having on the fly thereof the Southern Cross as represented by four five-pointed red stars with white borders.
- 2) The New Zealand Ensign is hereby declared to be:
 - a) The recognised flag of New Zealand for general use on shore within New Zealand; and
 - b) The proper national colours to be worn by all New Zealand Government ships and by such other New Zealand ships as may for the time being be authorised to wear the New Zealand Ensign by or pursuant to regulations made under this section.
6. 1) The marine flag of New Zealand shall be the red ensign usually worn by merchant ships registered in the United Kingdom, with the addition on the fly thereof of the Southern Cross as represented by four five-pointed white stars.

New Zealand Coat of Arms



The first quarter of the shield depicts four stars as representative of the Southern Cross, then three ships symbolising our sea trade; in the second quarter a fleece representing the farming industry. The wheat sheaf in the third quarter represents the agricultural industry whilst the crossed hammers in the fourth quarter represent the mining industry. The supporters on either side of the shield consist of a Maori chieftain holding a taiaha (a Maori war weapon) and a European woman holding the New Zealand Ensign. Surmounting the arms is the St. Edwards Crown which was used in the Coronation ceremony of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The crown symbolises the fact that Her Majesty is Queen of New Zealand under the New Zealand Royal Titles Act 1953. In general the Arms are reserved for Governmental purposes only and any request by other organisations should be referred to the Department of Internal Affairs.

God Defend New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND'S NATIONAL SONG

God Defend New Zealand

Words by
THOMAS BRACKEN

Music by
JOHN J. WOODS
Arranged by G. S. ENGLISH

Words by THOMAS BRACKEN

Tempo di marcia

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Tempo di marcia'. The score consists of three systems of music. Each system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The first system ends with a repeat sign. The second system ends with a repeat sign. The third system ends with a double bar line and the initials 'D. C.'.

1. God of na-tions at Thy feet! In the bonds of love we meet; Hear our voi-ces,
E l - ho - wa, A - tu - a, O nga l - wil Ma - tou ra A - ta wha - ka -

we en-treat, God de-fend our Free - land; Guard Pa-ci-fic's tri-ple star From the shafts of
ro - ngo - na; Me A - ro - ha no - a Ki - a hu - a ko te pai; Ki - a tau To -

strife and war, Make her prais-es heard a - far! God de-fend New Zea - land.
a - ta wha; Ma - na - a - ki - ti - a mal A - o - te - a - ro - a.

D. C.

1

God of Nations, at Thy feet
In the bonds of love we meet,
Hear our voices we entreat,
God defend our Freeland.
Guard Pacific's Triple Star,
From the shafts of strife and war,
Make her praises heard afar,
God defend New Zealand.

2

Men of every creed and race,
Gather here before Thy face,
Asking Thee to bless this place,
God defend our Freeland.
From dissension, envy, hate,
An corruption guard our state,
Make our country good and great
God defend New Zealand.

3

Peace, not war, shall be our boast,
But, should foes assail our coast,
Make us then a mighty host
God defend our Freeland.
Lord of battles, in Thy might,
Put our enemies to flight,
Let our cause be just and right,
God defend New Zealand.

4

Let our love for Thee increase,
May Thy blessings never cease,
Give us plenty, give us peace,
God defend our Freeland.
From dishonour and from shame,
Guard our country's spotless name,
Crown her with immortal fame,
God defend New Zealand.

5

May our mountains ever be
Freedom's ramparts on the sea,
Make us faithful unto Thee,
God defend our Freeland.
Guide her in the Nation's van,
Preaching love and truth to man,
Working out Thy glorious plan,
God defend New Zealand.